

Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1 - 2 %volume
Ethanol	64-17-5	0 - 10 %volume
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	0 - 15 %volume
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	994-05-8	0 - 17 %volume
Ethyl tert-butyl ether (ETBE)	637-92-3	0 - 18 %volume

Motor gasoline is considered a mixture by EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The refinery streams used to blend motor gasoline are all on the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory. The appropriate CAS number for refinery blended motor gasoline is 86290-81-5. The product specifications of motor gasoline sold in your area will depend on applicable Federal and State regulations.

### SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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\*\*\*\*\*

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

- EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE
- HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED - MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED
- VAPOR HARMFUL
- CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION
- CAUSES EYE IRRITATION
- LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO VAPOR HAS CAUSED CANCER IN LABORATORY ANIMALS
- KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
- TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

**Eye:** Contact with the eyes causes irritation. Symptoms may include pain, tearing, reddening, swelling and impaired vision.

**Skin:** Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

**Ingestion:** Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death.

**Inhalation:** The vapor or fumes from this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of

respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Breathing this material at concentrations above the recommended exposure limits may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

#### **DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:**

**Reproduction and Birth Defects:** This material is not expected to cause birth defects or other harm to the developing fetus based on animal data.

**Cancer:** Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Gasoline has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains benzene, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Whole gasoline exhaust has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Risk depends on duration and level of exposure. See Section 11 for additional information.

## **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Eye:** Flush eyes with water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**Skin:** Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**Inhalation:** Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.

**Note to Physicians:** Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

## **SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

#### **FIRE CLASSIFICATION:**

OSHA Classification (29 CFR 1910.1200): Flammable liquid.



**NFPA RATINGS:** Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

**FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:**

**Flashpoint:** (Tagliabue Closed Cup) < -45 °C (< -49 °F)

**Autoignition:** > 280 °C (> 536 °F)

**Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air):** Lower: 1.4 Upper: 7.6

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Dry Chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, AFFF Foam or alcohol resistant foam if >15% volume polar solvents (oxygenates).

**PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:**

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

**Combustion Products:** Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Protective Measures:** Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

**Spill Management:** Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

**Reporting:** Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required. This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautionary Measures:** READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL. This product presents an extreme fire hazard. Liquid very quickly evaporates, even at low temperatures, and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Never siphon gasoline by mouth. Use only as a motor fuel. Do not use for cleaning, pressure appliance fuel, or any other such use. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after

handling. Keep out of the reach of children.

**Unusual Handling Hazards:** WARNING! Do not use as portable heater or appliance fuel. Toxic fumes may accumulate and cause death.

**General Handling Information:** Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

**Static Hazard:** Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating an accumulation of electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'. Improper filling of portable gasoline containers creates danger of fire. Only dispense gasoline into approved and properly labeled gasoline containers. Always place portable containers on the ground. Be sure pump nozzle is in contact with the container while filling. Do not use a nozzle's lock-open device. Do not fill portable containers that are inside a vehicle or truck/trailer bed.

**General Storage Information:** DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks or open flames. USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

**Container Warnings:** Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

**Eye/Face Protection:** No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

**Skin Protection:** No special protective clothing is normally required. Where splashing is possible, select protective clothing depending on operations conducted, physical requirements and other substances in the workplace. Suggested materials for protective gloves include:



Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.

**Respiratory Protection:** Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended exposure limits. If not, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from measured concentrations of this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors. When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator. Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

**Occupational Exposure Limits:**

Component	Limit	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Benzene	ACGIH_TLV	.5 ppm	2.5 ppm		Skin A1
Benzene	OSHA_PEL	1 ppm	5 ppm		
Benzene	OSHA_Z2	10 ppm		25 ppm	
Ethanol	ACGIH_TLV	1000 ppm			A4
Ethanol	OSHA_PEL	1000 ppm			
Ethyl benzene	ACGIH_TLV	100 ppm	125 ppm		A3
Ethyl benzene	OSHA_PEL	100 ppm	125 ppm		
Ethyl tert-butyl ether (ETBE)	ACGIH_TLV	5 ppm			
Gasoline	ACGIH_TLV	300 ppm	500 ppm		A3
Gasoline	OSHA_PEL	300 ppm	500 ppm		
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	ACGIH_TLV	50 ppm			A3
Naphthalene	ACGIH_TLV	10 ppm	15 ppm		Skin A4
Naphthalene	OSHA_PEL	10 ppm	15 ppm		
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	CHEVRON		50 ppm		

Refer to the OSHA Benzene Standard (29 CFR 1910.1028) and Table Z-2 for detailed training, exposure monitoring, respiratory protection and medical surveillance requirements before using this product.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Attention:** the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

**Color:** Colorless to yellow

**Physical State:** Liquid

**Odor:** Petroleum odor

**pH:** NA

**Vapor Pressure:** 5 psi - 15 psi (Typical) @ 37.8°C (100°F)

**Vapor Density (Air = 1):** 3 - 4 (Typical)

**Boiling Point:** 37.8°C (100°F) - 204.4°C (400°F) (Typical)

**Solubility:** Insoluble in water; miscible with most organic solvents.

**Freezing Point:** NA

**Melting Point:** NA

**Specific Gravity:** 0.7 g/ml - 0.8 g/ml @ 15.6°C (60.1°F)

**Viscosity:** <1 SUS @ 37.8°C (100°F)

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical Stability:** This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

**Incompatibility With Other Materials:** May react with strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** None known (None expected)

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

**Eye Irritation:** The Draize eye irritation mean score in rabbits for a 24-hour exposure was: 0/110.

**Skin Irritation:** For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 4.8/8.0.

**Skin Sensitization:** This material did not cause sensitization reactions in a Modified Buehler guinea pig test.

**Acute Dermal Toxicity:** 24 hour(s) LD50: >3.75g/kg (rabbit).

**Acute Oral Toxicity:** LD50: >5 ml/kg (rat)

**Acute Inhalation Toxicity:** 4 hour(s) LD50: >2000ppm (rat).



#### **ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:**

Gasolines are highly volatile and can produce significant concentrations of vapor at ambient temperatures. Gasoline vapor is heavier than air and at high concentrations may accumulate in confined spaces to present both safety and health hazards. When vapor exposures are low, or short duration and infrequent, such as during refuelling and tanker loading/unloading, neither total hydrocarbon nor components such as benzene are likely to result in any adverse health effects. In situations such as accidents or spills where exposure to gasoline vapor is potentially high, attention should be paid to potential toxic effects of specific components. Information about specific components in gasoline can be found in Sections 2, 8 and 15 of this MSDS. More detailed information on the health hazard of specific gasoline components can be obtained calling the Chevron Emergency Information Center (see Section 1 for phone numbers).

**NEUROTOXICITY:** Pathological misuse of solvents and gasoline, involving repeated and prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapor is a significant exposure on which there are many reports in the medical literature. As with other solvents, persistent abuse involving repeated and prolonged exposures to high concentrations of vapor has been reported to result in central nervous system damage and eventually, death. In a study in which ten human volunteers were exposed for 30 minutes to approximately 200, 500 or 1000 ppm concentrations of gasoline vapor, irritation of the eyes was the only significant effect observed, based on both subjective and objective assessments. In an inhalation study, groups of 6 Fischer rats (3 male, 3 female) were exposed to 2056 ppm of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for up to 18 months. Histopathology of the peripheral nervous system and spinal cord revealed no distal axonal neurophy of the type associated with exposure to n-hexane even though gasoline contained 1.9% n-hexane. The authors concluded that gasoline treatment may have amplified the incidence and prominence of some naturally occurring age-related (subclinical) in the nervous system.

**BIRTH DEFECTS AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:** An inhalation study with rats exposed to 0, 400 and 1600 ppm of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 16 of gestation, showed no teratogenic effects nor indication of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus. Another inhalation study in rats exposed to 3000, 6000, or 9000 ppm of gasoline vapor, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 20 of gestation, also showed no teratogenic effects nor indications of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus.

**CHRONIC TOXICITY/CANCER:** Wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline was used in a 3 month inhalation study. Groups of 40 rats (20 males, 20 female) and 8 squirrel monkeys (4 male, 4 female) were exposed 6 hours per day and 5 days per week for 13 weeks to 384 or 1552 ppm gasoline. One group of each species served as unexposed controls. The initial conclusion of this study was that inhalation of gasoline at airborne concentrations of up to 1522 ppm caused no toxicity in rats or monkeys. However, further histopathological examination of male rat kidneys on the highest dose group revealed an increased incidence and severity of regenerative epithelium and dilated tubules containing proteinaceous deposits. Lifetime inhalation of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline at 2056 ppm has caused increased liver tumors in female mice. The mechanism of this response is still being investigated but it is thought to be an epigenetic process unique to the female mouse.

This exposure also caused kidney damage and eventually kidney cancer in male rats. No other animal model studied has shown these adverse kidney effects and there is no physiological reason to believe that they would occur in man. EPA has concluded that mechanism by which wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline causes kidney damage is unique to the male rat. The effects in that species (kidney damage and cancer) should not be used in human risk assessment. In their 1988 review of carcinogenic risk from gasoline, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) noted that, because published epidemiology studies did not include any exposure data, only occupations where gasoline exposure may have occurred were reviewed. These included gasoline service station attendants and automobile mechanics. IARC also noted that there was no opportunity to separate effects of combustion products from those of gasoline itself. Although IARC allocated gasoline a final overall classification of Group 2B, i.e. possibly carcinogenic to humans, this was based on limited evidence in experimental animals plus



supporting evidence including the presence in gasoline of benzene and 1, 3-butadiene. The actual evidence for carcinogenicity in humans was considered inadequate.

**MUTAGENICITY:** Gasoline was not mutagenic, with or without activation, in the Ames assay (*Salmonella typhimurium*), *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, or mouse lymphoma assays. In addition, point mutations were not induced in human lymphocytes. Gasoline was not mutagenic when tested in the mouse dominant lethal assay. Administration of gasoline to rats did not cause chromosomal aberrations in their bone marrow cells. **EPIDEMIOLOGY:** To explore the health effects of workers potentially exposed to gasoline vapors in the marketing and distribution sectors of the petroleum industry, the American Petroleum Institute sponsored a cohort mortality study (Publication 4555), a nested case-control study (Publication 4551), and an exposure assessment study (Publication 4552). Histories of exposure to gasoline were reconstructed for cohort of more than 18,000 employees from four companies for the time period between 1946 and 1985. The results of the cohort mortality study indicated that there was no increased mortality from either kidney cancer or leukemia among marketing and marine distribution employees who were exposed to gasoline in the petroleum industry, when compared to the general population. More importantly, based on internal comparisons, there was no association between mortality from kidney cancer or leukemia and various indices of gasoline exposure. In particular, neither duration of employment, duration of exposure, age at first exposure, year of first exposure, job category, cumulative exposure, frequency of peak exposure, nor average intensity of exposure had any effect on kidney cancer or leukemia mortality. The results of the nested case-control study confirmed the findings of the original cohort study. That is, exposure to gasoline at the levels experienced by this cohort of distribution workers is not a significant risk factor for leukemia (all cell types), acute myeloid leukemia, kidney cancer or multiple myeloma.

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ECOTOXICITY

The 96 hour(s) LC50 for rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is 2.7 mg/l.

The 48 hour(s) LC50 for water flea (*Daphnia magna*) is 3.0 mg/l.

The 96 hour(s) LC50 for sheepshead minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) is 8.3 mg/l.

The 96 hour(s) LC50 for mysid shrimp (*Mysidopsis bahia*) is 1.8 mg/l.

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. Gasoline studies have been conducted in the laboratory under a variety of test conditions with a range of fish and invertebrate species. An even more extensive database is available on the aquatic toxicity of individual aromatic constituents. The majority of published studies do not identify the type of gasoline evaluated, or even provide distinguishing characteristics such as aromatic content or presence of lead alkyls. As a result, comparison of results among studies using open and closed vessels, different ages and species of test animals and different gasoline types, is difficult.

The bulk of the available literature on gasoline relates to the environmental impact of monoaromatic (BTEX) and diaromatic (naphthalene, methylnaphthalenes) constituents. In general, non-oxygenated gasoline exhibits some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components which are the most prominent in the water soluble fraction and cause aquatic toxicity, are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.

### ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind,



mixing or wave action, soil type, etc), photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the weathering of spilled gasoline.

The aqueous solubility of non-oxygenated unleaded gasoline, based on analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene+xylene and naphthalene, is reported to be 112 mg/l. Solubility data on individual gasoline constituents also available.

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

**DOT Shipping Name:** GASOLINE  
**DOT Hazard Class:** 3 (Flammable Liquid)  
**DOT Identification Number:** UN1203  
**DOT Packing Group:** II

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>SARA 311/312 CATEGORIES:</b>	1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:	YES
	2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects:	YES
	3. Fire Hazard:	YES
	4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard:	NO
	5. Reactivity Hazard:	NO

#### REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

4_I1=IARC Group 1	15=SARA Section 313
4_I2A=IARC Group 2A	16=CA Proposition 65

4_I2B=IARC Group 2B	17=MA RTK
05=NTP Carcinogen	18=NJ RTK
06=OSHA Carcinogen	19=DOT Marine Pollutant
09=TSCA 12(b)	20=PA RTK

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Benzene	15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 4_I1, 5, 6
Ethanol	17, 18, 20
Ethyl benzene	15, 17, 18, 20, 4_I2B
Gasoline	17, 18, 20
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	15, 17, 18, 20, 9
Naphthalene	15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 4_I2B
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	9

**CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES(RQ)/SARA 302 THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES(TPQ):**

Component	Component RQ	Component TPQ	Product RQ
Benzene	10 lbs	None	186 lbs
Ethanol	100 lbs	None	1961 lbs
Ethyl benzene	1000 lbs	None	34964 lbs
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1000 lbs	None	7513 lbs



Naphthalene

100 lbs

None

4000 lbs

#### CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

CANADA: All the components of this material are on the Canadian DSL or have been notified under the New Substance Notification Regulations, but have not yet been published in the Canada Gazette.

UNITED STATES: All of the components of this material are on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Inventory.

#### WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:

Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material -  
Carcinogenicity

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material -  
Skin or Eye Irritation

#### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

**NFPA RATINGS:** Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, \*- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

**Additional Product Number(s):** CPS201024, CPS201050, CPS201051, CPS201058, CPS201060, CPS201061, CPS201066, CPS201068, CPS201069, CPS201071, CPS201072, CPS201078, CPS201081, CPS201084, CPS201085, CPS201088, CPS201091, CPS201092, CPS201094, CPS201096, CPS201097, CPS201098, CPS201101, CPS201103, CPS201114, CPS201117, CPS201193, CPS201213, CPS201214, CPS201215, CPS201233, CPS201234, CPS201235, CPS201263, CPS201264, CPS201265, CPS201274, CPS201275, CPS201276, CPS201283, CPS201284, CPS201285, CPS201293, CPS201294, CPS201295, CPS201853, CPS201854, CPS201861, CPS201862, CPS201863, CPS204006, CPS204007, CPS204008, CPS204009, CPS204014, CPS204015, CPS204026, CPS204027, CPS204050, CPS204051, CPS204074, CPS204075, CPS204092, CPS204093, CPS204108, CPS204109, CPS204120, CPS204121, CPS204144, CPS204145, CPS204168, CPS204169, CPS204192, CPS204193, CPS204204, CPS204205, CPS204216, CPS204217, CPS204228, CPS204229, CPS204252, CPS204253, CPS204276, CPS204277, CPS204294, CPS204295, CPS204327, CPS2043 28, CPS204329, CPS204351, CPS204353, CPS204355, CPS204357, CPS204362, CPS204363, CPS204368, CPS204369, CPS204374, CPS204375, CPS204380, CPS204381, CPS204386, CPS204387, CPS204392, CPS204393, CPS204398, CPS204399, CPS204404, CPS204405, CPS204410, CPS204411, CPS204416, CPS204417, CPS204422, CPS204423, CPS204428, CPS204429, CPS204434, CPS204435, CPS204440, CPS204441, CPS204443, CPS204447, CPS204451, CPS204455, CPS204459, CPS204463, CPS204470, CPS204471, CPS204488, CPS204489, CPS204506, CPS204507, CPS204524, CPS204525, CPS204542, CPS204543, CPS204560, CPS204561, CPS204578, CPS204579, CPS204596, CPS204597, CPS204614, CPS204615, CPS204632, CPS204633, CPS204650, CPS204651, CPS204668, CPS204669,

CPS204683, CPS204694, CPS204695, CPS204700, CPS204701, CPS204706, CPS204707, CPS204712, CPS204713, CPS204725, CPS204726, CPS204731, CPS204732, CPS241766

**REVISION STATEMENT:** This revision updates the following sections of this Material Safety Data Sheet: Section 1 (Product Codes). This Material Safety Data Sheet has been prepared using the ProSteward MSDS system.

**ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:**

TLV	-	Threshold Limit Value	TWA	-	Time Weighted Average
STEL	-	Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL	-	Permissible Exposure Limit
			CAS	-	Chemical Abstract Service Number
NDA	-	No Data Available	NA	-	Not Applicable
<=	-	Less Than or Equal To	>=	-	Greater Than or Equal To

Prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the ANSI MSDS Standard (Z400.1) by the ChevronTexaco Energy Research & Technology Company, 100 Chevron Way, Richmond, California 94802.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.



Business Hours 8:00 am - 5:00 pm  
Emergency Telephone Number  
918/227-4533

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**CARLISLE COATINGS AND WATERPROOFING, INC.**  
Subsidiary of Carlisle Corporation  
8810 W. 100th Street S., P. O. Box 1600  
Sapulpa, Oklahoma 74067-1600

FOR TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCIES  
CALL CHEMTREC 800/424-9300

**SECTION I**

PRODUCT NAME & SYNONYMS <b>CCW Granular Bentonite</b>	CHEMICAL FAMILY Natural mineral, Montmorillonite
PRODUCT USE Waterproofing	FORMULA Hydrated aluminosilicate of Na, Ca, Mg, Fe

**SECTION IIA - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS #	%	OSHA PEL (ppm)	Skin	LD50 of Ingredient	LC50 of Ingredient
			TWA STEL Ceiling	Designation	mg/kg	ppm/4H
Crystalline Quartz	14808-60-7	1-4				
Respirable Crystalline Quartz		<1	0.1mg/m3 (50ug/m3 proposed)			
Nuisance Dust			5mg/m3			

**SECTION IIB - ADDITIONAL INGREDIENTS (> 3%)**

Bentonite	1302-78-9					

**SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA**

SPECIFIC GRAVITY N/A	BOILING POINT N/A	% VOLATILES BY WT N/A	VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1) N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE N/A	FREEZING POINT N/A	SOLUBILITY IN WATER Negligible	EVAPORATION RATE (NBuAc=1) N/A
PH N/D	PHYSICAL STATE Solid	ODOR THRESHOLD N/A	VOC N/D

**ODOR & APPEARANCE**

Pale gray to buff powder or granules, odorless.

**SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

FLAMMABILITY N/A	IF YES, UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS		
FLASHPOINT N/A	AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE N/A	LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT N/A	UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT N/A
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS N/A			
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA N/A			
SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES N/A			
UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS N/A			

**SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA**

Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Stable	CONDITIONS TO AVOID None known
INCOMPATIBILITY None known	
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS None known	

**SECTION VI - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

**EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE TO PRODUCT**

Route of Entry: Skin Contact    Skin Absorption    Eye Contact X    Inhalation X    Ingestion

If dust is generated and inhaled over a prolonged period of time, it may cause delayed respiratory disease.  
Excessive inhalation of generated dust may result in shortness of breath and reduced pulmonary function.

**SECTION VI - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

-continued

Individuals with pulmonary and/or respiratory disease including but not limited to asthma and bronchitis should be aware of exposure to dust

## EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO PRODUCT

Crystalline silica has been classed 2A by IARC based on limited evidence of carcinogenicity. See section 2A.

EXPOSURE LIMITS 50 ug/m3 (proposed) Respirable crystalline silica	SENSITIZATION TO PRODUCT None known	IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT Respiratory, eyes	SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS None known
CARCINOGENICITY Crystalline silica IARC Class 2A	MUTAGENICITY & TUMORIGENICITY N/D	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY N/D	TERATOGENICITY N/D

**SECTION VII - PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

EYE PROTECTION Recommended	GLOVES Not required
RESPIRATOR OSHA standard 1910.134 or ANSI Z88.2-1980 specification	FOOTWEAR N/A
OTHER N/A	

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: Local exhaust as appropriate      Mechanical (general) - as appropriate

## LEAK OR SPILL PROCEDURE

Use good housekeeping practices.

## WASTE DISPOSAL

Follow federal, state and local regulations for solid waste.

## HANDLING PROCEDURES &amp; EQUIPMENT

Vacuum if possible to avoid generating airborne dust. Avoid breathing dust, use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator where TLV limits for respirable crystalline silica may be exceeded. Avoid adding water, the product will become slippery when wet.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry

## SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION

D.O.T. non-hazardous material

**SECTION VIII - FIRST AID MEASURES**

## EYE CONTACT

Avoid eye contact. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

## SKIN CONTACT

## INHALATION

Avoid inhalation of dust. In the event of gross inhalation, remove to fresh air, give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary; seek medical attention.

## INGESTION

Do not take internally. If swallowed, call a physician and do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by physician.

**SECTION IX - SARA SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION**

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 & of 40 CFR 372

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	%	CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	%
Respirable Crystalline Quartz	14808-60-7	<1			

**SECTION X - PREPARATION INFORMATION**

PREPARED BY: Paul Cheng	PHONE NUMBER: 800-338-8701	DATE: 02/01/00	REPLACES MSDS DATED: 05/09/97
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## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

### 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

BOC Gases,  
Division of  
The BOC Group, Inc.  
575 Mountain Avenue  
Murray Hill, NJ 07974

BOC Gases  
Division of  
BOC Canada Limited  
5975 Falbourne Street, Unit 2  
Mississauga, Ontario L5R 3W6

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (908) 464-8100

24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:  
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (905) 501-1700

24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:  
(905) 501-0802

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN NO: 20101

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

CHEMICAL NAME: Isobutylene

COMMON NAMES/SYNONYMS: 2-Methylpropene, Isobutene

TDG (Canada) CLASSIFICATION: 2.1

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: A, B1, D2B

PREPARED BY: Loss Control (908)464-8100/(905)501-1700

PREPARATION DATE: 6/1/95

REVIEW DATES: 6/7/96

### 2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA <sup>1</sup>	TLV-ACGIH <sup>2</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> or LC <sub>50</sub> Route/Species
Isobutylene FORMULA: C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> CAS: 115-11-7 RTECS #: UD0890000	99.0 to 99.8	Simple Asphyxiant	Simple Asphyxiant	LC <sub>50</sub> 620 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /3H (rat)

<sup>1</sup> As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)

<sup>2</sup> As stated in the ACGIH 1994-95 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents

### 3. Hazards Identification

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

This product does not contain oxygen and may cause asphyxia if released in a confined area. Simple hydrocarbons can cause irritation and central nervous system depression at high concentrations. flammable.

#### ROUTE OF ENTRY:

Skin Contact Yes	Skin Absorption No	Eye Contact Yes	Inhalation Yes	Ingestion No
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PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

**HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Exposure Limits No	Irritant Yes	Sensitization No
Teratogen No	Reproductive Hazard No	Mutagen No
Synergistic Effects None Reported		

Carcinogenicity: -- NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

**EYE EFFECTS:**

Irritation may occur.

**SKIN EFFECTS:**

None anticipated as product is a gas at room temperature.

**INGESTION EFFECTS:**

Ingestion is unlikely.

**INHALATION EFFECTS:**

Product is relatively nontoxic. Simple hydrocarbons can irritate the eyes, mucous membranes and respiratory system at high concentrations.

Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, disorientation, incoordination, narcosis, nausea or narcotic effects.

This product may displace oxygen if released in a confined space. Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% at sea level to prevent asphyxiation.

Effects of oxygen deficiency resulting from simple asphyxiants may include: rapid breathing, diminished mental alertness, impaired muscular coordination, faulty judgement, depression of all sensations, emotional instability, and fatigue. As asphyxiation progresses, nausea, vomiting, prostration, and loss of consciousness may result, eventually leading to convulsions, coma, and death.

Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

**NFPA HAZARD CODES**

Health: 1  
Flammability: 4  
Reactivity: 0

**HMIS HAZARD CODES**

Health: 1  
Flammability: 4  
Reactivity: 0

**RATINGS SYSTEM**

0 = No Hazard  
1 = Slight Hazard  
2 = Moderate Hazard  
3 = Serious Hazard  
4 = Severe Hazard

## 4. First Aid Measures

**EYES:**

Never introduce oil or ointment into the eyes without medical advice! If pain is present, refer the victim to an ophthalmologist for further treatment and follow up.

**SKIN:**

MSDS: G-53

Revised: 6/7/96



**PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE**

Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**INGESTION:**

Not normally required. Seek immediate medical attention.

**INHALATION:**

PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO PRODUCT. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS. Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area, given assisted (artificial) respiration and supplemental oxygen. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Conditions of Flammability: Flammable liquid and vapor		
Flash point: -105 °F (-76 °C)	Method: Closed Cup	Autoignition Temperature: 869 °F (465 °C)
LEL(%): 1.8		UEL(%): 9.6
Hazardous combustion products: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide		
Sensitivity to mechanical shock: None		
Sensitivity to static discharge: Not Available		

**FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:**

Isobutylene is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to an ignition source. Isobutylene is a flammable gas! Keep away from open flame and other sources of ignition. Do not allow smoking in storage areas or when handling.

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

**FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:**

If possible, stop the flow of gas with a remote valve. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers. If fire is extinguished and flow of gas is continued, increase ventilation to prevent a build up of a flammable/ explosive atmosphere. Extinguish sources of ignition.

Be cautious of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapor Explosion, BLEVE, if flame is impinging on surrounding containers. Direct 500 GPM water stream onto containers above the liquid level with remote monitors. Limit the number of personnel in proximity to the fire. Evacuate surrounding areas to at least 3000 feet in all directions.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment. Increase ventilation to prevent build up of a flammable/explosive atmosphere. Extinguish all sources of ignition! If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number listed in Section 1 or call your closest BOC location

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

## 7. Handling and Storage

Earth bond and ground all lines and equipment associated with the product system. Electrical equipment should be non-sparking and explosion proof.

Use only in well-ventilated areas. Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<250 psig) piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder.

Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 130°F (54°C). Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time.

Post "No Smoking" signs in storage or use areas.

For additional recommendations consult Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1.

Never carry a compressed gas cylinder or a container of a gas in cryogenic liquid form in an enclosed space such as a car trunk, van or station wagon. A leak can result in a fire, explosion, asphyxiation or a toxic exposure.

## 8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

### EXPOSURE LIMITS<sup>1</sup>:

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA <sup>2</sup>	TLV-ACGIH <sup>3</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> or LC <sub>50</sub> Route/Species
Isobutylene FORMULA: C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> CAS: 115-11-7 RTECS #: UD0890000	99.0 to 99.8	Simple Asphyxiant	Simple Asphyxiant	LC <sub>50</sub> 620 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /3H (rat)

<sup>1</sup> Refer to individual state or provincial regulations, as applicable, for limits which may be more stringent than those listed here.

<sup>2</sup> As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)

<sup>3</sup> As stated in the ACGIH 1994-1995 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use local exhaust to prevent accumulation. Use general ventilation to prevent build up of flammable concentrations. May use hood with forced ventilation when handling small quantities. If product is handled routinely where the potential for leaks exists, all electrical equipment must be rated for use in potentially flammable atmospheres. Consult the National Electrical Code for details.

### EYE/FACE PROTECTION:

Safety goggles or glasses.

### SKIN PROTECTION:

Protective gloves made of plastic or rubber.



PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:**

Positive pressure air line with full-face mask and escape bottle or self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for emergency use.

**OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION:**

Safety shoes, safety shower, eyewash.

**9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNITS
Physical state (gas, liquid, solid)	: Gas	
Vapor pressure at 70°F	: 39	psia
Vapor density at STP (Air = 1)	: 1.98	
Evaporation point	: Not Available	
Boiling point	: 19.5	°F
	: -6.9	°C
Freezing point	: -220.6	°F
	: -140.3	°C
pH	: Not Available	
Specific gravity	: Not Available	
Oil/water partition coefficient	: Not Available	
Solubility (H2O)	: Insoluble	
Odor threshold	: Not Available	
Odor and appearance	: A colorless gas with an unpleasant odor similar to that of burning coal.	

**10. Stability and Reactivity**

**STABILITY:**

Stable

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY):**

None

**INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:**

Oxidizers

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:**

Carbon monoxide

**11. Toxicological Information**

Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

No chronic effects data given in the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) or Sax, Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 7th ed.

**12. Ecological Information**

No data given.

**13. Disposal Considerations**

Do not attempt to dispose of residual waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container PROPERLY LABELED, WITH ANY VALVE OUTLET PLUGS OR CAPS SECURED AND VALVE PROTECTION CAP IN PLACE to BOC Gases or authorized distributor for proper disposal.

**14. Transport Information**

PARAMETER	United States DOT	Canada TDG
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Isobutylene	Isobutylene
HAZARD CLASS:	2.1	2.1
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	UN 1055	UN 1055
SHIPPING LABEL:	FLAMMABLE GAS	FLAMMABLE GAS

**15. Regulatory Information**

Isobutylene is listed under the accident prevention provisions of section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) with a threshold quantity (TQ) of 10,000 pounds.

**SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION**

**SARA TITLE III - HAZARD CLASSES:**

Acute Health Hazard

Fire Hazard

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

**16. Other Information**

Compressed gas cylinders shall not be refilled without the express written permission of the owner. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his/her (written) consent is a violation of transportation regulations.

MSDS: G-53

Revised: 6/7/96



PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

**DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES:**

Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequences of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).



## Material Safety Data Sheet [OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200]

The QUIKRETE® Companies  
One Securities Centre  
3490 Piedmont Road, Suite 1300  
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Emergency Telephone Number  
(770) 216-9580

Information Telephone Number  
(770) 216-9580

Revision: January 2002

MSDS J

### SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Types: QUIKRETE® DRY PACKAGED PORTLAND CEMENT BASED PRODUCTS (SERIES 1)

<u>QUIKRETE® Product Name</u>	<u>Code #</u>	<u>QUIKRETE® Product Name</u>	<u>Code #</u>
CONCRETE MIX	1101	FENCE POST MIX	1005
FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE	1006	LATEX CEMENT POWDER	1131-44
QUIKRETE® 5000	1007	LIGHT WEIGHT CONCRETE	1008
FAST SETTING CONCRETE	1004	RIP RAP	1129
SAND MIX	1103	VINYL CONCRETE PATCHER	1133,1132
BASIC CONCRETE MIX	1015-60	HANDI-CRETE CONCRETE	1141
LIGHT WEIGHT SAND MIX	1103-51	HANDI-CRETE SAND MIX	1143
COMMERCIAL GRADE FASTSet™ CEMENT			1124-92
COMMERCIAL GRADE FASTSet™ NON SHRINK GROUT			1585-09
COMMERCIAL GRADE FASTSet™ REPAIR MORTAR			1241-60
COMMERCIAL GRADE FASTSet™ CONCRETE			1004-51
COARSE & FINE CORE FILL GROUTS (MASONRY GROUTS)			SR-9003, SR-9006
(ALSO APPLIES TO CUSTOM BLENDED AND PRIVATE LABEL CONCRETES AND MORTARS INCLUDING B-CRETE)			

### SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous Components	CAS No.	PEL (OSHA) mg/M <sup>3</sup>	TLV (ACGIH) mg/M <sup>3</sup>
Silica Sand, crystalline	14808-60-7	10 % SiO <sub>2</sub> +2	0.05 (respirable)
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	5	5
Lime	01305-62-0	5	5
May contain one or more of the following:			
Amorphous Silica (From Fly Ash)	07631-86-9	80 mg/M <sup>3</sup> % SiO <sub>2</sub>	10
Alumina (From Fly Ash)	01344-28-1	5	5
Limestone Dust	01317-65-3	5	5
Calcium Sulfate	10101-41-4 or 13997-24-5	5	5
Calcium Sulfo Aluminate	65997-16-2	15	10

Other Limits: NIOSH has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changed to 50 micrograms respirable free silica per cubic meter of air (50 ug/M<sup>3</sup>) averaged over a work shift of up to 10 hours per day, 40 hours per week. The NIOSH Criteria Document for Crystalline Silica should be consulted for more detailed information.



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**SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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**Appearance:** Gray to gray-brown colored powder. Some products contain coarse aggregate. (QUIKRETE Vinyl Concrete Patcher available in white)

<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	2.6 to 3.15	<b>Melting Point:</b>	>2700 °F	<b>Boiling Point:</b>	>2700 °F
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	None	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	None	<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	None
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Slight	<b>Odor:</b>	None	<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Slight

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**SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

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Non combustible and not explosive.

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**SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA**

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**Stability:** Stable.

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** Contact of silica with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide, oxygen difluoride, may cause fires.

**Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:** Silica will dissolve in Hydrofluoric Acid and produce a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

**Condition to Avoid:** Keep dry until used to preserve product utility.

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**SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

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<b>Route(s) of Entry:</b>	Inhalation?	Yes
	Skin?	Yes
	Ingestion?	Yes

**Acute Exposure:** Product becomes alkaline when exposed to moisture. Exposure can dry the skin, cause alkali burns and effect the mucous membranes. Dust can irritate the eyes and upper respiratory system. Toxic effects noted in animals include, for acute exposures, alveolar damage with pulmonary edema.

**Chronic Exposure:** Dust can cause inflammation of the lining tissue of the interior of the nose and inflammation of the cornea. Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis. Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) can cause silicosis, a fibrosis (scarring) of the lungs and possibly cancer. There is evidence that exposure to respirable silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of Scleroderma, tuberculosis and kidney disorders.

<b>Carcinogenicity Listings:</b>	NTP:	Known carcinogen
	OSHA:	Not listed as a carcinogen
	IARC Monographs:	Group 1 Carcinogen
	California Proposition 65:	Known carcinogen

NTP: The National Toxicology Program, in its "Ninth Report on Carcinogens" (released May 15, 2000) concluded that "Respirable crystalline silica (RCS), primarily quartz dusts occurring in industrial and occupational settings, is *known to be a human carcinogen*, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to RCS and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust (reviewed in IAC, 1997; Brown *et al.*, 1997; Hind *et al.*, 1997)

## QUIKRETE® DRY PACKAGED PORTLAND CEMENT BASED PRODUCTS (SERIES 1)

MSDS J

**IARC:** The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there was "*sufficient evidence* in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the forms of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources", and that there is "*sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz or cristobalite." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is *carcinogenic to humans* (Group 1)." The IARC evaluation noted that "carcinogenicity was not detected in all industrial circumstances or studies. Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 68, "Silica, Some Silicates..." (1997)

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:** Symptoms of excessive exposure to the dust include shortness of breath and reduced pulmonary function. Excessive exposure to skin and eyes especially when mixed with water can cause caustic burns as severe as third degree.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:** Individuals with sensitive skin and with pulmonary and/or respiratory disease, including, but not limited to, asthma and bronchitis, or subject to eye irritation, should be precluded from exposure.

**Emergency First Aid Procedures:** Irrigate (flood) eyes immediately and repeatedly with clean water. Wash exposed skin areas with soap and water. If irritation or inflammation occurs seek prompt medical attention. For gross inhalation, remove person immediately to fresh air, give artificial respiration as needed. Get prompt medical attention.

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**SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE**

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**Spills:** If spilled, use dustless methods (vacuum) and place into closable container for disposal or use if not contaminated or wet. Use adequate ventilation.

**Waste Disposal Method:** The packaging and material may be land filled; however, material should be covered to minimize generation of airborne dust. This product is not classified as a hazardous waste under RCRA or CERCLA.

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**SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES**

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**Inhalation:** DO NOT BREATHE DUST. In dusty environments, the use of an OSHA, MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator is recommended. Local exhaust can be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels.

**Eyes:** Wear tight fitting goggles.

**Skin:** The use of barrier creams or impervious gloves, boots and clothing to protect the skin from contact is recommended. Following work, workers should shower with soap and water. Precautions must be observed because burns occur with little warning -- little heat is sensed.

WARN EMPLOYEES AND/OR CUSTOMERS OF THE HAZARDS AND REQUIRED OSHA PRECAUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

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NOTE: The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, express or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to silica contained in our products.



## SIGNATURE SHEET

[illegible]



